State Library

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House,
Terms, $1.00 a Year in Advance.
If not paid in advance, $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901. NUMBER 3.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

IN UNDRESS UNIFORM.

BY H. H. BENNETT.

Sergeant Bob leaned his rifle against the stack and sat down on an upturned empty soap box in the shadow of the tent, with a sigh of relief. He unbuckled his belt and mopped his hot face with a red cotton handkerchief.

"There," he said, "that's done for one while! I shall not have any more guard duty for at least twenty-four hours, thank goodness, though we've got none too many men and extra guard duty is becoming the rule."

"Thought you liked it?" grinned the other seageant, looking up from his occupation of poking a little sharpened stick into the recesses of his rifle-breech in search of dust.

"Like it!" Sergeant Bob ejaculated ironically, with a disdainful wave of a grimy hand at all the surroundings.

From the scrubby hills to the east a dusty country road ran across the narrow valley, and disappeared in the hills to the west. The sides of the hills were covered with underbrush and second-growth timber, with here and there a little whitewashed house set down box-like in a clearing. The valley was a marsh, with coarse grass and weeds; here and there a pool of stagnant water or a ditch-like stream; little hummocks of drier ground rose from it, covered with brambles and wild roses.

Through the centre of this valley ran the long black line of a railway embankment, crossed midway by a wagon road. In one of the angles formed by the crossing stood a country store, a one-storied box of gray boards. In another angle was a great coal-tipple, its skeleton frame black against the sky. From this a little railway straddled across the marshy ground on the high legs of a trussle, running back to where the dark mouth of a coal shaft yawned in the hillside.

Around the tipple were great piles of slack, waste coal dust, screened from the dump. The store was built on slack; the railway embankment was made of slack; grimy hills of slack, cut through by the railway and the wagon road filled all the neighborhood of the tipple.

Some of the murky hills were on fire, smoldering at the base. They had been burning for years, and from them rose noxious gases. The stream that ran at their base was polluted by the drainage of the slack, and on the surface of the water floated an iridescent, metallic scum.

Along the wagon road, on either side, stretched rows of tents; another row was placed on a little strip of level ground at the foot of the railway fill; more tents stood in the shadow of the coal tipple. In front of the store a tent held a telegraph instrument, placed on a barrel; and here a blue-clad operator listened to the busy ticking of the receiver. The brazen sun of a hot June day shone in a sky of burning blue. The thermometer, hung in the telegraph tent, registered 91 degrees.

Now and then a long coal train rushed by, raising black dust in swirls, which settled again on tents and tipple and store. A wagon, dragging its slow course along the road, was half hidden in a gray cloud of dust. In the shade of the tipple or in the hot shadow of the tents lounged blue-clad men, with blouses unbuttoned or cast aside, each one trying to get a breath of fresh air in that valley furnace.

Four infantry companies and a battery of the National Guard were encamped here; four miles down the railway were two other companies, and four miles in the other direction were two companies more. Sixteen miles of railway were held and guarded by these two battalions. Beyond them were troops of other regiments, scattered here and there along 60 miles of road, until the railway reached the waters of the broad Ohio.

Night and day sentinels paced the track and squads of guards watched the bridges, the coal tipples and the mine buildings. Night and day watchful pickets along the hills waited with loaded rifles.

When the troops had reached the narrow valley, three days before, bridges and tipples were burning; loaded cars had been overturned and wrecked, and not a train was running on this section of one of the great railways of the country. All this was the work of rioters who found opportunities for mischief in a strike of coal miners. The majority of the rioters were alleged, by the coal miners, to be ignorant foreigners, deluded and misled by mistaken men.

But the great danger of this strike, which has now been a matter of history for some years, were at an end. Now the bridges and buildings were safe; long trains thundered over the rails, and the men who had brought about order panted in the sweltering heat by day and shivered in the misty, chill air by night. By night, too, the rioters from the foreign settlement came across the hill and fired into the camp and at the sentries.

The first night this was done the bugle blew "To arms!" and the whole camp roused itself to repel the attack: now, even the pickets did not notice the firing unless the men came too near, or tried to cross the lines.

Then it was: "Halt! Who goes there?" "Halt! Halt! Who goes there?" "Halt, or I'll fire!" followed by the report of a rifle, and then the crashing of bushes as the intruder fled.

"I wish we had been detailed for the 'upper post!'" growled Sergeant Bob, who had got rid of his blouse and his leggins, and was now meditatively regarding his dusty shoes.

"Why? You don't hear any news up there; this is headquarters," said the other sergeant.

"Headquarters indeed! You can get passed up there to go into the town and get a bath. You don't have to loaf around in an atmosphere of coal dust all the time. And they have a barrel of ice water in the camp."

"What! Ice water! You don't mean it?"

"Yes, I do!" grumbled Bob. "The major's orderly told me so when he came down here. He had a bath yesterday, a regular swim, with plenty of water. We have to tramp a quarter of a mile to get drinking water, and not much of that! I tried bathing in one of these ditches. Stood in a wash basin to keep from sinking in the mud. It wasn't a success, and I've got clean things in my knapsack, too. By George, we always get the toughest detail of the whole lot!"

"Oh, quit your growling!"

"It's all very well for you. You're not a duty sergeant, and don't go on guard."

"No; but I have to stay here, and it's 'Sergeant, do this, that and the other' all day. Then there are the reports and requisitions; and every time one of you fellows wants to grumble you come to me. Yesterday you wanted to know why I did not give you coffee after dinner!"

"I didn't! I just asked you if you expected us to live on canned beef all the time. Say, we got fired on three different times at the bridge last night."

"Any one hurt?"

"No."

"Did you shoot any one?"

"Don't know. We fired back, but I guess we didn't hit anything. Speer of Company H, night before last, shot a man who tried to run the line; at least, that is what Speer reported in the morning; but I notice that Company H's eating fresh mutton, and the commissary hasn't issued any, either. Why can't one of our fellows shoot one of Speer's men? Lazy beggars!"

"Bob," said the other sergeant, "I'm dead broke, and my credit is not good at the store over there. They don't know me, and"

"They do know you!" chuckled Sergeant Bob.

"Keep still! As I started to say, I have no money, and I'm tired of the food myself. I want to buy some crackers. Now if you have any cash, and will get a box of crackers, I'll tell you where you can get a bath, wash your clothes, and feel like a man and a brother once more."

"Sergeant, the crackers are yours! Where is that corner of paradise?"

"Hold on! Don't be in such a hurry. You go up an persuade the commissary sergeant to give you a bar of that imported yellow soap, while I go and use my influence with one of the hospital corps to get a couple of big towels."

"Your influence! You've got about as much influence as a lance-corporal, and that's nothing. Besides, I have a towel."

"So've I; but we want to do this thing in style. We'll take our blankets for togas, and do the Roman senator while our duds are drying. And my influence is all right, because the big towels are hanging behind the hospital tent, and the fellows are at the surgeon's tent, hearing a lecture on bones. Skip along after that soap, now."

"Where is this place you're talking about?"

"Robert, you pain me! Can't you take it on trust? There is a well——"

"You at home. And I wish I had a barrel of water from it now."

"Don't interrupt my eloquence. There is a well, a deep well, with clear, cold water, on a hillside near a ruined log house. By that well is a quarter section of a hogshead, once used for watering cattle, now converted by my genius into a bath-tub. A big elm spreads its umbrageous arms over soft grass, where——"

"That will do! I'm going for the soap on a run," and Sergeant Bob struggled into his blouse and departed.

An hour later two blanket-draped boys lay on the grass under the elm. The camp was out of sight behind a shoulder of the hill. On a fence near by various garments were drying. Flecks of sunlight struggled through the leaves overhead, and made a gold and green patchwork of the grass. A barren corn-field, with last year's stalks cut close to the ground, stretched away up the hill to a fringe of bushes, the advance guard of the forest. An old well, with a rotting shed above a rough stone curb, was near the tree. Against the well-shed leaned two rifles, with bayonets, belts and cartridge-boxes hung on the ram-rods.

"Now this is luxury," said Sergeant Bob; "but if that fat lieutenant of the guard caught us outside of the lines, we'd get into trouble."

"This is worth it, isn't it? As some one said once, you cannot take away the dinners we have eaten, and not even the fat——"

B-z-z-z-t! Something sang through the air like a bee, and struck the tree-trunk near by.

B-z-z-z-t! Another singing through the air, and two white streaks arose from the enveloping blankets and sought cover hurriedly. From a patch of bushes on the edge of the corn-field a little puff of blue smoke floated lazily upward.

"Now, who on earth can that be? Any one mean enough to fire at two peaceful children—Are you hurt?" asked Sergeant Bob, from behind a tree.

"No, I'm not, but I'm very uncomfortable."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, look at me!" said the other sergeant. "Here I am, lying in a puddle of ice-water."

"Why don't you get out of it, then?"

"Get out of it? These old well-boards won't stop a ball, and I have to stay flat on the ground behind this curb. I don't want to get shot. This is where you tipped over that bucket of water. I wish I had that villain!"

A shot from the thicket answered him as he shook his fist beyond the corner of the well. Sergeant Bob leaned against the tree and laughed; then he stopped laughing and wondered how long the unseen marksman would keep them there, and if their absence from camp would be noticed at noon mess.

Every movement, it seemed, brought a shot from the bushes. Once in a while the man in the thicket turned his attention to the clothes on the fence and shot holes in them, while the owners howled at him from their cover.

"Well, I guess I can stand it as long as he can," commented Bob.

"Yes; you're not exposed to the wintry blasts as I am!" complained the other sergeant.

"Wintry blasts! Why, man, the sun's burning patches on me till I look like a tiled floor!"

"Well, you aren't lying in a small lake of well-water that is 'way below zero. Part of me is frozen; when I turn over the other part freezes, and a crash towel is small slothing, and I'm dirtier than when I came up here. Wouldn't I like to get a crack at that fellow!"

"Say," begun Sergeant Bob after another half-hour, "can't you get one of the rifles? The little snap of his gun can't be heard at camp, but if you could fire one of ours, the bang would bring the guard up in a hurry."

"I can't reach them from here. Every time I stick my hand out that reprobate shoots at me. Wait a minute! Is your rifle loaded?"

"No; but the box is hanging on it with the belt, and there's 20 rounds in it."

The other sergeant looked round and found a stick. Then he reached over and poked the stick through a crack in the boards, sawing it back and forth until he got it against one of the rifles. The gun came rattling to the ground, and he pulled it behind the curb. This brought out more shots from the man in the bushes.

"Is that my rifle?" asked Bob.

"Mine, and the best one in the company, too!"

"Well, you'll get your shoulder kicked off. You've got no clothes for padding."

"This rifle don't kick. No rifle does if you hold it right, and I'll make a pad of this towel. Of course you fellows who shut both eyes when you fire and hold the butt two inches from your shoulder get kicked, and no wonder."

"Shut both eyes? Who got the sharpshooter's bar, I'd like to know? But go ahead! Blaze away into the hill! Noise is all we want."

Bang! went the rifle, and a crack from the bushes answered it. Half a dozen times the sergeant shot, as fast as he could load and fire.

"That will do, I reckon," he said, rubbing his shoulder. "They'll think there is a battle," and the two chuckled as they waited for reenforcements and relief.

"Hi, there, you men! What are you doing here?" It was the fat lieutenant, coming from behind the old log house.

"Get back, lieutenant!" both boys cried. "You'll get shot!"

"There's a villain six feet tall up in the bushes there, with a Winchester! He's kept us here an hour," explained Sergeant Bob.

"Hey!" and the lieutenant dodged behind the log hut. From back of him the grinning faces of half dozen of the guard looked out.

"We'll get your man for you. We reconnoitered, saw from where the shots came, and I sent a squad up over the hill. They'll come down on his rear. But what I want to know is what you two are doing outside of the lines?"

"Taking a bath, sir."

"Taking a bath, eh? Well, I might overlook you coming out for such a commendable purpose, especially since you've been penned up already; but you've made me run up this hill in the sun, and you ought to be court-martialed. Hello! The other squad has your man."

There was a commotion in the bushes; then the corporal and the rest of the squad appeared. The corporal held in his hand a dingy little Flobert rifle. Two of the men led a small, shock-headed, dirty-faced boy.

The lieutenant shouted with laughter. There's your six-footer and his Winchester! Kept you here an hour! Oh, my!" and the rest of the guard snickered audibly. Sergeant Bob and the other sergeant looked at each other and said nothing.

"What does he say, corporal?"

"Says he did it for fun, sir, and that he did not shoot to hit."

"He did it for fun, eh? Well, just bring along his rifle and keep it; box his ears and send him home. As for you two, get into your clothes and come to camp at once. When you get there report at guard headquarters—that is, if you don't forget it," and the lieutenant smiled as he departed.

"Guess we'll forget it, won't we Bob?" asked the other sergeant. And they did.—Youth's Companion.

Bad Sitting Postures.

The plea for correct attitudes is overlooked during the summer's cautions against cold drinks, draughts, etc. Physicians who teach physical culture, however, assert that it is not the ice water or the similar cold things we take into our stomachs that causes us to be a nation of dyspeptics, but the bad postures which we adopt when sitting.

A correct attitude in sitting requires proper height and width of seat, a desk or table of the proper height when desk work is required, and a proportionate amount of care to sit upon the seat in the proper position. The relation of the person to the seat should be such that, while the hips and shouders touch the back of the seat, the other portions of the back remain clear. The centre of the back cannot touch the back of the seat without relaxation of the muscles and resulting flatness of the chest, and perhaps of the stomach, provided, of course, the seat back has the usual backward curvatures. It may take some practice and a well-trained memory to keep in mind the correct posture when at the daily work, especially if the greater part of the day is spent at a desk or table or in the sewing chair; but with a little effort it will not be a difficult matter to form a habit of sitting correctly, and the results are well worth the effort.—Philadelphia Record.

What They Wanted to Know.

When Mr. Patterson, the Australian war correspondent, was at the Maoriland Hot Lakes, the local Maoris were very anxious to hear all about the war, so by special request he lectured to them. At the end of the discourse the Maoris all began to jabber at once, and the translator turned to Paterson with a beaming smile, and said: "There is one ting none of us understan'." "What is that?" "If te troops so hungry why not eat te Boer?"

ARE NOT RECIPROCAL

DISADVANTAGES ATTENDING SPECIAL TRADE TREATIES.

Uncertainty as to Revenue Production, Together With Difficulties Attending Abrogation in the Event the Treaties Do Not Work Satisfactorily.

In the concluding portion of the second lecture on "Economic Aspects of Reciprocity," delivered by Mr. John P. Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, before the College of Commerce of the University of California, various phases of the practical workings of the reciprocity plan in the United States are presented with marked clearness and force. The lack of certainty in the matter of revenue production which attends the operation of special trade treaties is urged as an important objection to that process of enlarging our trade with foreign countries. The question of revenue is held constantly in view by Congress when engaged in the enactment of a tariff law, and the schedules are so adjusted as to insure with reasonable accuracy an amount of revenue which, added to that derived from internal sources, will meet the requirements of the Government. Not so in the case of schedules altered in miscellaneous fashion through special commercial conventions. If, under these treaty arrangements, the duties on certain articles are materially diminished, so must be the revenues. Moreover, the consequences of this kind of tariff tinkering may prove to be mischievous, for, as Mr. Young points out, if we reduce the duties on Russian beet sugar to please the exporters of American machinery, how shall we deny similar reduction of duties to other sugar producing countries without exciting jealousies and retaliation? If, in order to escape this kind of friction, we make the reduction of sugar duties uniform with all countries, as we must in the long run, what then becomes of the revenue from sugar duties?

Another point of the utmost importance is emphasized by Mr. Young in this connection—namely, that while tariff laws may easily be repealed or amended at any session of any Congress, commercial conveations constitute contracts and obligations very difficult to retreat from and which often continue in force long after their workings are recognized to be injurious. At best the process of abrogating commercial treaties is a slow and tedious one, and the effect is to create rigidity in a direction where flexibility is highly desirable.

A reciprocity treaty is not necessarily reciprocal. It may prove to be quite the reverse. Mr. Young cites the supposititious case of wine producers and prune growers who were promised protection for their industry and are as much entitled to it as are the makers of machinery. We enter into an arrangement with a foreign country which contemplates an increased purchase on our part of foreign wines and prunes and an increased sale on our part of machinery. This may or may not prove to be the outcome under the arrangement. It is quite possible that the foreigner will send us additional quantity of wines and prunes without in turn taking from us an additional quantity of machines. The practical workings of reciprocal trade arrangements may thus prove to be far from reciprocal. Mr. Young raises the question whether it is not an economic blunder to assist our overgrown iron concerns, by means of special trade treaties, to market their surplus product in foreign countries, and thus prevent the creation in undeveloped lands of facilities which would enable the people of those lands to supply themselves with articles of iron and at the same time compel the domestic consumer in our own country to assist in this work of spoliation by charging him more for what he uses of the product thus forced out than the foreigner is compelled to pay. Herein is suggested an aspect of the reciprocity idea which the trust smashers have certainly overlooked.

Of course, so thorough and deep searching a student of cause and effect in economics as Mr. Young has shown himself to be would not pass by the pertinent point concerning the true definition of reciprocity as expounded in the national Republican platform. He directs attention to the fact that in their platforms the Republicans have always insisted that true reciprocity consists in the exchange of non-competing products. This fact is ignored by the advocates of tariff tinkering by trade treaties with a persistency that carries it out of the domain of accident and places it in the category of intentional suppression.

The favorite theory of British Cobdenites and free traders that if we wish to trade with foreigners we can only hope to do so by buying from them as well as selling to them, is disposed of by Mr. Young as scarcely worthy of serious consideration in view of the facts of commerce as disclosed in the statistics of our foreign trade in the last four years of adequate protection. "Such a contention," says Mr. Young, "scarcely deserves a serious answer. Individuals and aggregations of individuals known as nations do not buy things to please the persons purchased from; they buy because they need the things bought. To buy for any other purpose would be absurd; to buy merely to make trade brisk would be uneconomic and therefore silly." Emphasizing this point, Mr. Young brings his lecture to a close by an illustration borrowed from an article which appeared some months ago in the American Economist, and which he quotes, as he says, "in the full confidence that the appositeness and humor of it will do more to suggest the fallacies of the advocates of reciprocity treaties than any arguments I have been able to produce." The story quoted is that of a merchant in a small New England town who kept a little store whose chief patrons were children. The shopkeeper, wishing to stimulate business and to establish reciprocal relations with his little customers, proceeded to distribute gratuitously among them one hundred pennies. The result was a marked increase in business activity. He distributed another dollar in the same way. Result, more brisk ness. When, however, he came to take stock and count the money in his till, he found that the money had not increased perceptibly, while his stock of candy and trinklets had materially diminished. As he glanced at his depleted shelves and thoughtfully rubbed his head, he remarked: "Gee whiz! There wasn't much profit in it; but there ain't no denying that it made trade mighty brisk while it lasted." That little anecdote might furnish food for thought on the part of those who so strenuously advocate the employment of artificial means for the extension of foreign trade.

GOOD TRADE MOTTO.

Importance of Advantages Derived From the Control of the Home Market.

One of the ever-vigilant free trade journals thinks that now, "when we are selling a half billion dollars' worth more than we are buying, our customers are entirely justified in thinking that we ought to make it as easy as possible instead of as hard as possible to pay that enormous annual bill," and it suggests that, to make it easy for them, we should remove our protective tariff from foreign products, and thus allow our foreign customers to replenish their depleted pocketbooks through the sale of their goods in this country. This may be philanthropy, but it is not business and it is not sense. Why, in the name of all that's reasonable, we should impoverish our own people in order to supply our foreign customers with the wherewithal of life may be comprehensible to the strangely constructed brain of a free trader, but it certainly is not comprehensible to any one else. Even though we should give them only so much of the American market as we now possess of foreign markets, where would be the gain? There isn't any reason why we should prefer foreigners to Americans for customers, and, if we are to sacrifice any market now held by us, it would be better to sacrifice the foreign rather than the home market. But the plan proposed is much more foolish than a mere exchange of markets would be, for, by the removal of our protective tariff barriers and the consequent turning over of the American market to foreign producers, we would give at least fifty dollars for one, for the American market is more than fifty times as valuable as all the foreign markets which we possess. That may be a way of trading which appeals to the free trade mind, but hardly to that of the successful American business man. And why should we give up anything to pay for what we can get for nothing? We seem to be doing very well with our foreign trade just as things are. In the old child's game of "Button" we used to be told, "Keep all you get and catch what you can." That makes a very good trade motto and one which it is the part of wisdom to follow.

L'Enfant Terrible.

Miss Free Trade—"It is perfectly disgusting to see how that child persists in getting fat on the wrong kind of nourishment."

Grandest of Tours.

Having delivered the goods, the advance agent of prosperity can afford to take a vacation.—New York Mail and Express.

Never did a President of the United States more amply earn and deserve a vacation and a rest; never was welcome warmer than that which Major McKinley is receiving on his trip to the Far West. But the greatest superlative of all lies in the fact that no ruler in this or in any other land ever toured a country so prosperous and happy. Verily Providence, backed up by brains, statesmanship, sound sense, and the knack of doing the right thing at the right time, has been mighty good to William McKinley.

No Silver Lining.

In 1897 Grover Cleveland officially informed Congress that there could be no speedy return of prosperity. Poor old Grover, he had been afflicted with a Congress of incompetents, and there was no silver lining to his cloud. The sky lacked the sun of protection.—Clinton (Mo.) Republican.

Plan for Olympian Games.

Business men and members of the faculty of the University of Chicago who attended a dinner at the Chicago club recently, strongly urged the effort to secure the Olympian games for Chicago in 1904, and appointed a committee to prepare a careful prospectus. The committee is composed of Henry J. Furber, chairman; Volney W. Foster, Prof. George E. Vincent, A. A. Stagg and John Barton Payne. The question of expense was discussed and the location of a stadium seemed to be the only apparent drawback. The lake front was suggested as a good site and the committee instructed to see if ground could be secured there. Other cities are bidding for the games both in the United States and abroad, but Chicago is said to be most favored.

Careful of His Cash.

An old farmer in Bruichladdich, Islay, N. B., once went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist, after looking at the offending molar, "It is a very ugly one. I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra." He showed the farmer the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep for a minute, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purse. "Oh, never mind paying just now!" said the dentist, kindly. "Hoots!" answered the cautious old Scot. "I wasn't thinking o' that; but if I'm gaen ta sleep I thought I wad like to count ma siller first."—London Tit-Bits.

FATAL WRECK NEAR ALBANY

Electric Cars Going Forty Miles an Hour Come Together.

BOTH WERE RACING FOR A SWITCH

At Least 120 Men, Women and Children Were Hurled Together in a Mass of Wreckage on the New Albany Line—Five Killed Outright and Over Forty Severely Injured—A Pathetic Incident

Albany, N. Y.—Five persons were killed and over forty were seriously injured in a collision between two electric cars which were racing for a switch at forty miles an hour from opposite directions. The dead are: Maud Kellogg, of Round Lake; David Mahoney, mate of the Dean Richmond; William Nichols, motorman of Car No. 17; Frank Smith, motorman of Car No. 22, and Annie Roonle, of Stuyvesant Falls.

The scene of the accident is a point about two miles out of Greenbush, on the line of the Albany and Hudson Railway. The point where the cars met on the single track was at a sharp curve, and so fast were both running and so sudden was the collision that the motormen had not time to put on the brakes before south-bound Car No. 22 had gone almost clean through north-bound Car No. 17 and hung on the edge of a high bluff, with its load of shrieking, maimed humanity. One motorman was pinioned up against the smashed front of the south-bound car with both legs severed and died instantly, while the other one lived but a few minutes.

Fully 120 men, women and children formed a huge, struggling, shrieking pyramid, mixed with the wreckage of the cars. Some of the less seriously injured of the men extricated themselves, and began to pull people out of the rear ends of the two cars, and almost every one taken out in this way was badly injured. The scenes were heartrending. The few women and children who had escaped injury and death were hysterical, and added their cries to the shrieks of the dying and mutilated. Men with broken arms and bones, dislocated joints and bloody heads and faces tried to assist others who were more helpless.

Help had been summoned from East Greenbush and vicinity, and in a little time the bruised mass of humanity with the mutilated dead were loaded on extra cars and taken to Albany. There ambulances had been summoned and the postoffice was turned into a morgue and hospital. As fast as the physicians could temporarily treat the wounded they were taken to their homes or to the hospitals in carriages or hospital ambulances.

With both motormen killed it was hard to get at the real cause of the accident, but it is practically determined that it was caused by an attempt of the south-bound car to reach a second switch, instead of waiting for the north-bound at the first siding.

The cars weigh fifteen tons each, and are the largest electric cars built, but so frightful was the crash that both cars were torn almost to splinters. The cars on the line were running at switch headway, that is, as a car reached a siding switch it was supposed to wait until another going in the opposite direction passed. The motorman of the south-bound car reached one of the switches, but seeing no north-bound car decided to take chances and go on to the next. It was at the curve between that the two cars met.

One of the pathetic incidents of the disaster was the death of Maude Kellogg, of Round Lake. She was on the south-bound car with her fiance, George C. Barry, of Troy, and Mr. Barry's father and sister. When the crash came she was crushed to death almost instantly. Near her, pinned in by broken wreckage, lay her sweetheart. Frantically he tried to reach her, his own agonies from internal injuries forgotten. Finding he could not move, he appealed to his father, who was extricating himself, but the girl was dead. On the way to the city in the car he pleaded with those attending him to let him die and join his sweetheart. He probably will obtain his wish, for his injuries were pronounced fatal.

The company has been operating its line for about a year. It is the longest stretch of third-rail system in the United States, extending from Albany to Hudson. The motive power is obtained from Stuyvesant Falls, and is sufficiently strong to run the cars at a high rate of speed, as has been demonstrated frequently.

BRAVE BOY SAVES THREE LIVES.

Rescues His Companions in an Overturned Rowboat One by One.

Hancock, Md.—William Ditto, aged sixteen years, accompanied by John Potts and his two sons, John, Jr., and Webster Potts, attempted to cross the Potomac River in a rowboat. The boat struck a partly submerged tree which had lodged in the swift current and was swamped, the occupants being tossed into the river. Young Ditto was the only one who could swim and, risking his own life, plunged into the swift current and rescued his companions, one at a time, placing them on the tree. He then righted the boat and rowed safely ashore.

Big Swiss Order For the Krupps.

Switzerland has awarded to Herr Krupp, the German gunmaker, a contract for equipping the entire Swiss field artillery with Krupp guns, and the Krupp works are again working full time.

Kills Actress and Himself.

A tragedy occurred at the cottage occupied by the D'Ormond Fuller Opera Company, at Key West, Fla., as a result of which Miss Inez Leonard and Edgar Beaucligh, two members of the company are dead. The latter had been drinking. He shot the woman and then killed himself.

New Minister to Persia.

Herbert W. Bowen, of New York, has been appointed United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Persia.

Labor World.

Coal can be transported 1000 miles on the American lakes for twenty cents a ton.

Six thousand striking cigarmakers in Tampa, Fla., resumed work on gaining their point.

Nine hundred emigrants have sailed from Porto Rico to Hawaii, and 400 more will follow.

The minimum pay of a public-school teacher in Chicago is $600 a year, and in St. Louis $400.

About 1000 firms have granted the demands of the machinists for the nine-hour work day.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Captain Newton T. Hall, of the Marine Corps, accused of cowardice at the siege of Pekin, was acquitted by the court of inquiry, which traced the charges to feminine influence.

Reports received at the Interior Department through official sources in Alaska contain stories of great destitution and suffering among the natives in the valley of the Kushokim River.

Colonel Merritt Barber informed the War Department that he will make application to retire, after thirty years' service, June 30.

It is feared that the proposed Pan-American Congress will not be held on account of the differences of opinion among South American countries on the question of arbitration.

Secretary Root issued a general order for the completion of the organization of the five additional infantry regiments authorized by the Army reorganization law.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The prosecution of merchants in Manila accused of trading with the insurgents was abandoned as inexpedient.

The Provost-Marshal, at Manila, signed the findings in the case of Captain Read, charged with participation in the commissary frauds.

President Taft, of the Philippine Commission, cabled Secretary of War Root for 500 of the appointed school-teachers, one-fifth of whom will be women.

Brigadier-General Hughes will personally direct the operations against the insurgents still in arms in the Philippines.

DOMESTIC.

Chief of Police Matt Willard, of Flovilla, Ga., was shot and dangerously wounded by Josh Walton, colored, whom he was trying to arrest.

Lieutenant-Governor M. F. Allen, Vice-President of the Farmers' National Bank, of Vergennes, Vt., and J. W. Ketchum, a representative to the Legislature, were arrested charged with complicity with Cashier Lewis in wrecking the bank.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia, unanimously favored a revision of the creed.

Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, is one of nine candidates for the seats of Tillman and McLaurin in the United States Senate.

Vice-President Roosevelt, at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., named an Indian baby born on the grounds.

The Coroner's Jury decided that Willie McCormick, of New York City, missing so long, was accidentally drowned, and not murdered.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Naramore, who killed her six children in Coldbrook Springs, Mass., was committed to an asylum for life.

The Michigan House passed a bill taxing the Pullman Palace Car Company three per cent. on gross earnings in the State.

The late former Congressman Boutelle was given a big funeral at Bangor, Me.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association held its thirty-fifth annual meeting at Boston, Mass. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was elected president.

The killing of the Wall Dispensary bill in the Florida Senate caused general dissatisfaction in Jacksonville.

The First National Bank of Vancouver, Wis., whose president and cashier committed suicide, shows liabilities of $232,471.57 and good assets of $137,247.52.

The Cramps, ship-builders, at Philadelphia, received a cable message from the Czar of Russia, stating that he was pleased with the cruiser Varlag, which the company built.

William T. Woodyard, a well-known attorney of Beverley, W. Va., died after drinking extract of vanilla.

Thomas Edison, the inventor, perfected a light storage battery which experts said is destined to revolutionize traction by electricity.

Incendiaries burned the homestead on the Elkhorn Plantation, at New Orleans, La., which was bought for a leper home.

Captain Henry B. Seely, aged sixty-one years, a retired naval officer, dropped dead in the street at Philadelphia. He formerly lived at Delhi, N. Y.

FOREIGN.

The Sultan of Morocco yielded in the main to the French demands.

A fire in a Prussian mine caused the death of twenty-one miners.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York reached Sydney, N. S. W., on the Ophir. Thousands of people welcomed the Duke and Duchess on their landing.

The Venezuelan Supreme Court refused to allow exceptions taken by the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company in the lawsuit pending in that country.

There were violent earthquakes in several parts of Italy.

The Porte requested the authorities at Rotterdam, Belgium, to arrest Ali Nourie Bey, the Turkish Consul there, who is connected with the Young Turks' party. The Consul, however, has fled.

In the British House of Commons Sir Alfred Hickman protested against further purchases of American locomotives.

Charles Boysset, Republican Doyen of the French Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

Foxhall Keene's chestnut colt Olympian, a probable runner in the English Derby, broke a small blood vessel.

The Czar ordered the construction of a new railway, 700 miles long, from St. Petersburg to Viata, Eastern Russia.

Venezuela rejected the French protocol providing for a renewal of diplomatic relations.

Celestino Peraza and his followers were taken prisoners by Government troops, near Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.

The Austrian Chancellor said that in view of the conditions in the Balkans, it is impossible to say how long peace will be maintained in Europe.

Great Britain proposed that an international board collect and distribute the Chinese indemnity.

Republican agitation is rife in Servia under the leadership of a peasant named Tajsics.

Marthinus Pretorious, first President of the South African Republic, died at Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

Emperor William issued stringent orders to exclude newspaper reporters from all functions at which he intends to speak.

In the Bankruptcy Court in London a receiving order was made against Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M. P., whose liabilities amount to $250,000.

FIGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Both Tillman and McLaurin Resign From the Senate.

Action is the Outcome of a Warm Joint Debate in Which Charges and Countercharges Were Made.

Columbia, S. C.—As the outcome of a spirited debate between United States Senators B. R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin at Gaffney both of them have put their resignations in the hands of Governor McSweeney, to take effect September 15. They have resigned with the understanding that they are to go before the people of the State in a joint canvass and the sentiment of the people is to be expressed in the vote in a Democratic primary to be held in November.

The meeting at Gaffney was arranged for McLaurin by some of his friends and others who wished to hear his views on the great National questions. Senator Tillman was later invited by the County Executive Committee to speak. He had been "bankering" he said to get at McLaurin, and it was through his individual efforts that the joint debate was arranged. Tillman excused his participation in the meeting when he was not a candidate by saying that he was recognized as a leader in this State, and he considered it his duty to appear before the people and warn them when traitors and hypocrites appeared before them.

If McLaurin was a Democrat, he said, he was not, and the only decent thing for McLaurin to do when he could not stand on the platform on which he was elected was to resign. The Senator said McLaurin had stolen the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke of New York City. He attacked McLaurin's political record ever since he had been in the Senate.

McLaurin came back at Tillman with unexpected fire. He had wished, he said, to keep the campaign on a high plane, but it was evident he would not be allowed to do so. Tillman accused him of stealing a sermon. If there was truth in the many charges floating around South Carolina, he added, Tillman had stolen much more valuable things. Tillman, he said, was a nilly; but he had sized him up years ago and knew how to meet him. Tillman's conduct was brutal and his manner of forcing himself on this meeting was indecent.

The insinuation that he (McLaurin) was handling any of Mark Hanna's money, he continued, was a falsehood, and unworthy of a Senator and a gentleman. Mr. McLaurin asked: "Why does not Tillman offer to resign if I'm elected? He says if I'm elected, the people will repudiate him. No! You'll not find Benjamin resigning. He is not that sort."

Tillman, who was sitting near, sprang up and said: "I'll resign right now, if you will, and we will go before the people together." Senator McLaurin said he was willing.

Senator Tillman said, "Draw up the papers and we will sign right now."

"Agreed," shouted McLaurin.

The Senators almost immediately retired from the stand. Tillman went to a lawyer's office and drew up a resignation in joint form, and asking the Governor not to appoint their successors until the people could vote in a primary and recommend the men to fill the office. He signed this and sent it by a friend and half a dozen correspondents to Senator McLaurin's house. The junior Senator amended it by adding, "The campaign is to be between B. R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin for the long term of office which the former resigns and to be held during the months of October and November."

Mr. Tillman rejected this because it was dictating to the committee, and there were no conditions in the agreement at the meeting. There was counter correspondence, Mr. Tillman finally writing that he had called Mr. McLaurin's bluff, and that now the junior Senator wanted to back out.

"Will you or will you not stand by the pledge you made on the stand?" he wrote.

Mr. McLaurin gave as his reason for wishing that the campaign should take place in the fall that his health would not permit a summer canvass of the State. It was finally agreed that both should resign, to take effect September 15.

Tillman was last summer re-elected to the United States Senate for six years, and McLaurin has yet two years to serve. Should Tillman be sustained McLaurin's seat will be vacant; if McLaurin is successful he will succeed to Tillman's long term.

LAKE STEAMER FOUNDERS.

Twelve Lives Lost on the Freight Carrier Baltimore in Lake Huron.

East Tawas, Mich.—The wooden steamer Baltimore foundered in Lake Huron, near Au Sable, and twelve of her crew of fourteen were drowned. The rescued men were tossed about in the lake for several hours, lashed to a piece of wreckage and finally were picked up by the tug Columbia and brought here. John McGinnis, a deck hand, one of the rescued, became insane from his experience. The other survivor, Thomas Murphy, of Milwaukee, second engineer, was able to tell the story of the disaster.

The Baltimore came out in 1881, and was then known as the Escanaba. She was 201 feet long, thirty-five feet wide and carried about 2000 tons of freight. The steamer was rated at $40,000 by the underwriters and was insured for nearly that amount.

Spring Wheat Prospects.

Spring wheat is coming up well, and the early sown has made good growth.

Three Drowned in a Kentucky Flood.

In a heavy downpour of rain near Elkton, Ky., which caused a quick rise in all stre

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

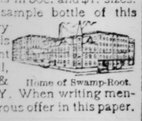
How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect March 3rd, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2.10, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " " 4.20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9.50, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11.05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11.40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " " 12.40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " " 5.20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 5.55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " " 7.05, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily except Sunday 12.45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m., for Bowen River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6.00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Washington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12.00, m., and Friday 12.30, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings. Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Washington.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. E. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

R. P. JENKINS,

Attorney-at Law,
CAROLINIAN BUILDING,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Business conducted with promptness and dispatch.

ISAAC M MEARNS,

Attorney-at-Law.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

HOTELS.

KEATON'S HOTEL,

W. H. KEATON, Prop.,
Main Street, Near Water
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL

Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.
F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.
Fronting Edenton Bay, Edenton, N.C

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE

the OLD FAIRGROUNDS, near the cotton Factory. Terms and payments made easy

F. H. ZIEGLER,
Successor to John H Ziegler,
Dealer in all Kinds of
Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty

All kinds of Cabinet Work done

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

CONSISTENCY THOU ART A JEWEL.

Not so many moons ago we used to hear a good deal of criticism from our Democratic friends of the way in which federal patronage was distributed in the south. The wail was that in making the presidential appointments the solid, conservative business element was never recognized, and that professional politicians were the only kind of public servants provided for the southern household by the federal government. The song seems to be set to a new tune now, however. As the result of the appointment by the present administration of a number of prominent business men of the Democratic faith to public office, the tear is being loudly expressed by the Democratic press that the President is endeavoring to corrupt (God same the mark) the Democratic party, and that, this being the age of consolidation, he is seeking to form a great Republican-Democratic political combine in Dixie. The Democratic party being violently opposed to combinations of any kind, industrial or otherwise, is, of course, protesting vigorously against this insidious policy.

An exchange, musing upon this same general subject, thus pertinently philosophizes :

"We opine that if Mr. McKinley were to place his Southern appointments at the disposal of some of his critics they would be hard put to it to know what to do. They could not appoint Democrats nor negroes and maintain their consistency. And yet Republican Presidents can appoint some Democrats to office and escape criticism, while the appointment or even suggestion of others creates a storm.

"President McKinley has appointed Senator Daniel of Virginia, Senator Mallory of Florida and Representative Livingston of Georgia, all Democrats, on the United States Industrial Commission, and nothing is heard save approval. But he appoints Mr. John G. Capers, who was a Democrat, but is now a Republican, United States District Attorney for South Carolina, and General Hampton is approached with a view to ascertaining whether he would consider a tender of the Columbia post office, and there is a tremendous hubbub, with charges that there is a purpose to "buy" their support and that of their State. Funny, isn't it?"

THE COLLEGE-BRED WIFE.

In a recent lecture to a class of young men, Professor J. Scott Clark of Northwestern university, a co-educational institution at Evanston, Ill., is reported to have said: "You, young men, who are looking for wives among the college-bred women of to-day are on the wrong track. If you ever get one, God help you!" Professor Clark has since denied having uttered any such sweeping condemnation of college-bred women as wives, but the remarks attributed to him have attracted wide attention, and started a discussion which in itself is interesting.

The Springfield Republican commenting editorially upon the same thus fairly states the case :

"What Professor Clark says is no more than what we hear said every day or two from successful business men and others regarding the higher education of men. It is the voicing of a false idea as to the object of education which has pervaded the whole community, and which college men have done as much as anybody else to keep alive. In a word, if the college education has not unfitted the man for everything except the "higher walks" of life, it comes to be accepted as an expensive failure. What it has yielded in the way of its personal associations, what has been acquired unconsciously from it in intellectual discipline, what has been gained in the love of books and of the silent companionship thus afforded with the genius of all ages, and what has been won in all the individual resources of self-diversion and entertainment which become of priceless value as advancing age cuts away the championships of life—these count for little or nothing in the common estimate by which the worth of education is measured by the world's standard of success." * * If so false an idea can gain prevalence in respect to the higher education of men, nothing more is of course to be expected in the matter of the education of women, where the mischief of it must be quite as pronounced. To say that women, by virtue of an education, have been made something to be avoided by men in search of wives is to write down the latter as lordly brutes who can brook no measure of equality in the other sex."

Says the Washington Post :

"The irreverent Lincoln Journal permits itself to gurgle the following spring poem :

"Now doth the mighty Commoner
Grow commoner each minute,
Because, outside of po ities,
There's notadamthingin it."

It is not our intention to reproach the Lincoln Journal, but its poetry is almost as bad as its topic."

Senator McLaurin wishes the tariff, ship subsidies, etc., to be taken out of politics. Then what should we have left in it, only the offices?—Savannah News, Dem.

Well, we don't know how it is in our sister state, but right here in North Carolina that is just about the machine's size.

Much depends on circumstances. Texas politicians are talking oil now, not trusts.

IDLE CRITICISM.

Quite as a matter of course the country is hearing a good deal of criticism of the Supreme Court, our great national tribunal, from certain sources as result of the recent decision in the Porto Rican cases.

The decision of this important constitutional question by a narrow majority, and the existence of various shades of opinion among that majority is being made the most of by some of the disappointed, and the catch-penny phrase "the constitution follows the flag—at a convenient distance" has been used as a text for some astonishing satire. The New York Tribune in a recent editorial criticism of these self-same critics and satirists thus succinctly states the case :

"Justice Brown did not, in either case, hold that the "constitution follows the flag" or that at any time, either before or after the passage of the Foraker law, a tariff on Porto Rican goods was unconstitutional. The uniformity clause of the constitution had nothing to do with his decision against the levy of the Dingley duties. His constitutional theory was consistent throughout. He held that the constitution was made for States and not for Territories, and that in the latter Congress had plenary power. Therefore he decided that Congress acted within its rights in passing the Foraker law, even though Porto Rico was territory of the United States. Justices White, Gray, Shiras and McKenna reached the same result on the ground that Porto Rico was not yet integral territory of the United States, and could only be made so by act of Congress, previous to which Congress could impose such tariff as it pleased."

The initial letter "J" figured prominently in the recent financial game in Wall street. In former times of storm and stress J. Gould and J. Fisk were constantly before the speculative public. Now we have J Pierpont Morgan, J. R. Keene, J. J. Hill, J. Stillman, J. Schiff, J. H. Moore, J. W. Gates, J. Loeb and George J. Gould—to say nothing of the numerous jays who bought and sold on small margins in a feverish market and lost their money in the twinkling of an eye.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., May 31, 1901.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley are again in the White House, and the improvement in her health continues. President McKinley is pleased with the insular decisions of the Supreme Court, especially with the one which is a practical endorsement of his insular policy and has warmly congratulated Solicitor General Richards who had charge of the cases for the government. He has no idea of calling an extra session of Congress because of the contention that the Porto Rican dicision will operate to make free trade between the U. S. and the Philippines. He doesn't support that contention, but agrees with those who think that the failure of the court to hand down a decision in the Philipine case leaves matters concerning those islands just where they were before the Porto Rican decision was announced.

Among the prominent republicans who hold other views as to the effect of the Porto Rican tariff decision is ex-Senator Chandler, who said: "The effect of the decisions is that all goods coming from Porto Rico before the Foraker act and all goods coming from the Philippines at any time are free of duty, and any payments exacted contrary to the principles of the decisions must be refunded; so that we are to have free trade with the Philippines until Congress legislates."

Gen. Frederick D. Grant arrived in Washington this week, on a visit to his mother, Mrs. U. S Grant. Speaking of the situation in the Philippines, he said: "I am very hopeful in regard to the Philippines. The army over there has done excellent work and the conditions are improving all the time. While in Manila I lived in the house adjoining that occupied by Aguinaldo, but I did not go to see him. His influence had greatly diminished when Gen. Funston went after him, but as long as he was in the field the younger Philipino officers who were refusing to accept the authority of the U. S. had the excuse of saying that they opposed the Americans by orders from Aguinaldo. I think the Filipinos are now ready for a civil government."

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

If you are not a subscriber but have received this number of THE NORTH CAROLINIAN you may know that we have decided to present you with a months subscription to this paper free of charge. Examine carefully the copies which you receive during this period. If you find our paper what we represent it to be, a bright, clean, newsy, progressive local sheet, then give us your name as a permanent subscriber. Remember that the local press is a community's most valuable public institution, and that the best results can be reaped therefrom only when the community gives to it its hearty support. For thirty-two years THE CAROLINIAN has worked and labored for every public enterprise that the community now enjoys, has kept its pages clean, and has consistently advocated those principles which in its judgment made for the betterment of city, state and nation. We have not pleased all men. We know of no newspaper that has, and, as the only Republican voice in a wilderness of Democracy, we have been slighted by some who seemed to be afraid to hear more than one side of the political story. Whatever your party creed, however, we are certainly one with you in our common endeavor to industrially build up the city and district and industrial up-building is the crying need of the hour

Come give us your support and if at the end of the year you are not satisfied with your investment we will refund you your subscription money—provided proof of your sanity can at the same time be conclusively shown and established.

THE MONTH OF WEDDINGS—JUNE!

With the month of June comes the army of brides. The first thought of the lady, is her trousseau—where to buy and what to buy. These questions are very important and should be carefully considered. There are some stores that seem to make a special feature of this business, the furnishing of brides and bride-grooms. We perhaps furnish more brides their outfit, than any establishment in Elizabeth City. If you are one of the elect, some of these little suggestions will help you. Pretty underwear is among the brides first purchases. We have the most exquisite line of ready made muslin underwear, not the cheap, skimpy kind, but the kind that is made full and beautifully trimmed, made better than you can make them at home. Examine them before you buy cottons, thinking you are saving, when you are not. Beautiful corset covers, gowns, drawers, and skirts. The white, pink and blue gauze vests of lisle thread, will please you. These are only 25 cents each. The crowning delight of the summer girl is her pretty dresses, and she must have them and she will. It doesn't cost much to dress well in summer, when you can buy such lovely ready made white skirts and ready made white shirt-waists, as we are now showing, at such little price. We have the best assortment we have ever carried before, with prices to please the poorest, as well as the most festidious. We have also the prettiest line of belts with the new drop fronts, in white and black plaited satin, also patent leather trimed with gold, and others too numerous to mention, all at popular prices.

A matchless offering in men's goods—beautiful Sunday suits, business suits, negligee suits, the very thing you need for the summer. We don't offer them as especial bargains, as other people do, we simply invite you to call and examine them, then judge for yourself. If you want an up-to-date hat this store is the place for you to come. Our assortment will speak for itself. We not only try to please you but we see that it becomes you before we will let you buy. That's why Mitchell's is the headquarters for hats. Shirts for men are getting like shirt waists for ladies—that is any you had last season are not in it this, therefore we all have to buy some of the new styles to mix in. We have a swell assortment of fancy percales, plain bodies and fancy fronts, also plain chambray, all neatly finished. There are many others to select from, madras, pique and all come in the prettiest styles. All the above, with polite and attentive salespeople, await you at Mitchell's Bee-Hive, the only one price store in Elizabeth City.

has brought permanent relief to a million suffering women who were on their way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell was fast declining in health, when Wine of Cardui performed a "wonderful cure" in her case. She suffered with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucorrhea and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearance of the menses for two months sapped her vitality until she was a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to commend Wine of Cardui to suffering women in words of burning eloquence.

WINE OF CARDUI

is within the reach of all. Women who try it are relieved. Ask your druggist for a $1 bottle of Wine of Cardui, and do not take a substitute if tendered you.

Mrs. Willie Mitchell, South Gaston, N. C.: "Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught have performed a miraculous cure in my case. I had been a great sufferer with falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and my menses came every week for two months and were very painful. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught, and now the leucorrhœa has disappeared, and I am restored to perfect health."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Central Academy,

an Industrial and Training School for boys and young men, will begin its annual session Oct. 1st, 1901.

Young men desiring to go to school and pay in part with work may write to us AT ONCE. Twenty-one are desired immediately; 6 for farm work, 6 for carpenter's work, 4 for masonry and plastering 4 4 for painting and 1 or 2 for printing.

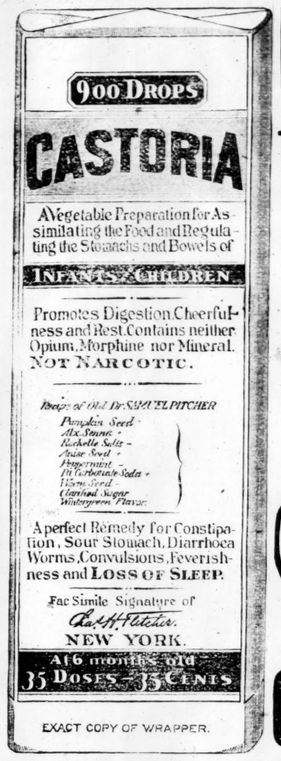
For further particulars address
REV. CHAS. R. TAYLOR, Principal,
Littleton, N. C.

N. G. GRANDY & CO,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's.
HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.

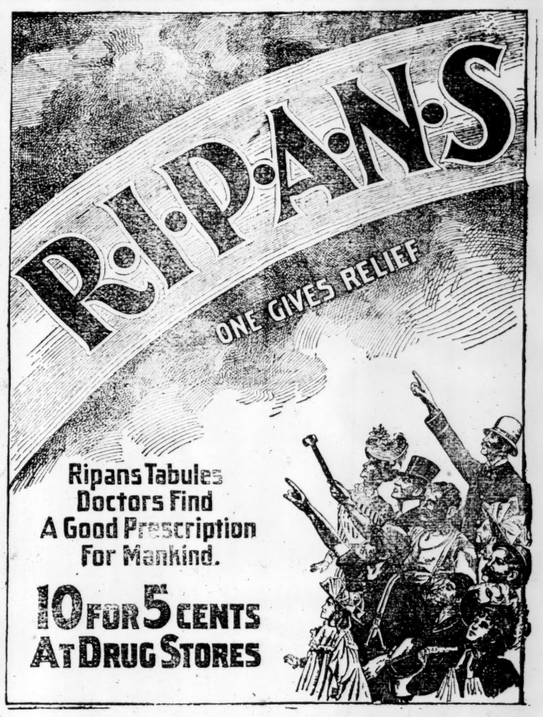
Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.

REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

SEND US YOUR
JOB WORK!


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Doors In China.

In China doors are often round, leaf shaped or semicircular. In placing them the builder usually avoids having one opposite another lest evil spirits find their way from the street into the recesses of the building. The doorways separating the courts of a garden are usually of an elaborate kind, and the octagonal form is one of the most popular.

Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals three and nine is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs, and the sacred person of the emperor when he was in his Peking home could only be approached even by the highest officials after three times three prostrations. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to three or its multiples.

Her Challenge.

A woman in Cape Colony on trial for some offense was told that she might "challenge" any one on the jury to whom she objected. She immediately took advantage of the permission by challenging a highly respectable farmer. On being asked afterward what her reason had been for doing so she explained that she had supposed she was obliged to object to some one, so she had picked out the ugliest.

Concerning Woman.

Miss Spitkurl (giggling)—Oh, Mr. Sharp, you know a woman is only as old as she looks.

Mr. Sharp—She ought to be thankful she isn't as young as she looks.

Bronx river, New York, derives its name from Jonts Bronx, who settled in that region in 1639.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

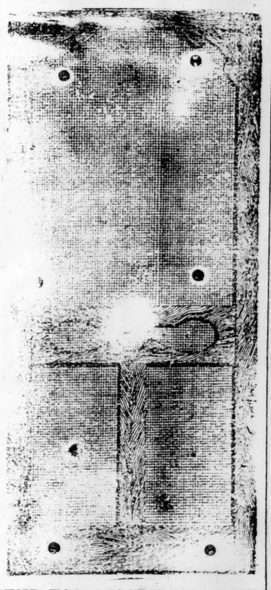
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the late Ellen Lamb Overton, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within 12 months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JNO. H. M. BUTLER,
April 30, 1901. Executor.

WANTED.—Capable and reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $936 per year, payable weekly; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearbon St., Chicago. Jly 11

Screens to Order



SEND FOR DISCRIPTION AND PRICES TO
Kramer Bros & Co.
MANUFACTURERS.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters
Etc., Etc
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Agents.

CATARRH WASH
Two month's treatment of Catarrh of the head and nose for 50c. Best and simplest remedy ever discovered. Booklet and sample for 2 cents.
ATLANTA PREPARATION CO.
113 N. PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.

JUST ARRIVED

A FRESH STOCK IN LATEST DESIGNS OF THE POPULAR
"Nufangl"

(ADJUSTABLE)
TROUSERS
"NOT THE OLD KIND"

The Shirt Waist Man's Friend.

These pants have no back strap but adjust on either side, saving you a great bag in the rear.

We are exclusive agents for these trousers in this city.

—OUR NEW LINE OF—
Negligee Shirts

will make the heart of the good dresser rejoice They are the prettiest and most exclusive patterns you have viewed in many a day.

Come in and See Them.

—DON'T FORGET TO—
KEEP YOUR HEAD COOL

With one of our **STRAW HATS,** The price is not much.

The Largest Assortment

IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.

50C TO $1.75

TATEM, MANN & CO.
37 Main St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

A FRIENDLY TIP!

Northern Pacific goes up and down
And lambs are fleeced in N. Y. town,
But the man with the best need fear no slump
Though he may cause the other fellows to get up and hump
Themselves For in doing job work and in writing an ad
We're the original thing—we are, by gad!

The North Carolinian,
The Best in Printing.

For Rent

Suite of offices in Carolinian Building, Main St., centrally located, one block from Court House, recently occupied as law offices by Frank Vaughan Esq. These rooms are situated on the first floor, are large and commodious, and are ideal summer offices. Terms reasonable. Apply at CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Hathaways Have Moved

Into a store on Poindexter Street, near Main.

—LOOK FOR—

The New Jewelry Store.

It's the place to buy your Jewelry and have your watches repaired.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Foster, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A. C. Bell Assistent. J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B. Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Modlin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, H. W. White, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone; Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W E Norman, pastor St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Attebridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M., C. W. Grice, S. W.; C. C. Barnard, J. W.; W. M. Mann Treas.; L. C. Oakley, Sec. Meets Tuesday nights.

Talula Encampment No. 8; J P Simpson, C P, P D Twiddy, S. W. T. T. Whitcomb, H.P.; H H Hayman, J. W.; H O Hill Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; J P Simpson, N G; W E Keaton, V G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; H. L. Black, Financial Secretary; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meet every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. E. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson Finance Reporter, W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; L E Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F. G Thompson, jr, Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W Ron Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of W Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sheriff and W. J. E. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. E. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and H V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, L. S. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

The 20th Century

SOUVENIR POLICY

—OF—

The NEW YORK LIFE INS. Co.

Have You

SEEN IT?

IT'S A WONDER

It furnishes absolute protection regardless of time, place or manner of death. Policy non-forfeitable and incontestable from date of issue.

AGENCY

Carolinian Bldg.
Elizabeth City, - - N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, June 6, 1901.

THE HAPPY DAYS.

Now naught can hold our joy in check:
The wintry days are gone;
The boy is on the burning deck—
Sir John Moore's funeral's on!

And now, in fairy-fair attire,
With roses of the spring,
The lovely girls we all admire
Say Curfew shall not ring!

The happy days—the flowery ways!
Fair smiles the world below,
Where Mary's followed by the Jane
Whose fleece is white as snow!

THROW OUR SPECTACLES

Ambition is a good thing, but a man should never fly higher than he can roost.

Some publisher is missing a golden opportunity in neglecting to bring out the Love Letters of Brigham Young.

Fortunately, the man who predicted snow for July was frozen in the recent cold wave, and there'll be hot days and watermelons ahead of us yet.

Littleton Female College expects to have a new industrial building 50 by 60 feet 3 stories high ready for use by the time of its fall opening.

Says The Bellville Banner:

"Farming has been somewhat retarded in this section, as the Georgia mule doesn't know how to follow the furrow in an overcoat."

The trucking interests of Weeksville are very desirous of obtaining steamboat connections with Elizabeth City via Newbegun Creek. Its up to somebody. There's dollars in the job.

By a vote of 101 to 7, a colored conference in Harrisburg, Pa., decided that Booker T. Washington is not one of the greatest negroes in the world. Doubtless every one of the 101 thought he was greater than Booker T.—Ex.

A Kansas paper recently had an obituary notice in which occurred the following passage: "As the shades of night descended he blew rippingly over the smooth bosom of the dark river, across the mystic plains and soughing woods and into the jasper walls of paradise—a gentle zephyr."

Mariners will take notice that, on or about June 28, 1901, a fixed white lens-lantern light will be established on the northerly end of Wreck Point, westerly side of Lookout Bight, seacoast of North Carolina, and about ¾ mile SW. by W. ½ W. from Cape Lookout Light-House.

There will be a Summer Conference of Christian workers at Littleton Female College the last week in July under the auspices of the Christian Teachers' League. Very low rates of travel will be secured and this will be a fine opportunity for our readers to visit Littleton, which is a very popular summer resort.

Governor McSweeney of South Carolina, acting, he said, in accordance with the wishes of the people who did not wish a primary with its incident strife and unrest has refused to accept the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin. These resignations were made at a political meeting in Gaffney May 25 and were mailed the Governor that night.

The statistcian of the Department of Agriculture estimates the total area now planted in cotton at 27,532,000 acres an increase of 2,111,000 acres, or 8.3 per cent over the acreage planted last year, and of 2,198,000 acres, or 10 per cent over the acreage actually picked. The increase in North Carolina is 10 per cent.

The following is said to have been copied from a tombstone at Bayfield, Miss:

Stranger pause; my tale attend,
And learn the cause of Hannah's end.
Across the world the wind did blow,
And ketched a cold that laid her low,
We shed a lot of tears 'tis true,
But life is short—aged 92.

From St Albans:

Sacred to the memory of Miss Martha Gwynn,
Who was so very pure within,
She burst the outer shell of sin,
And hatched herself a cherubim.

The Charlotte Observer is informed that the "machine" (it is pretty well known that we have a "machine" in politics in this State) has already made up a slate for the senatorship and Supreme Court judgeships to be disposed of in this State next year. The machine is a pretty strong combination and may succeed in carrying the slate through, but we doubt it.—Statesville Landmark.

Speaking of the Southern Industrial Convention which opens next week at Philadelphia an exchange says:

There is plenty of field for new business for Philadelphia in Eastern Carolina, and other Southern sections, and its success in securing this trade will be by opening up communications, water or rail, or a combination of both, at rates which are competitive with other Northern cities, and with a delivery of goods within a time equally competitive with other commercial points in the North.

As the result of the energetic action of certain New Jersey capitalists, who are financing the scheme, the Washington & Plymouth Railroad is now, we are informed, an assured success.

This road, when completed, and that will be in about four months, will put Washington within six hours of Norfolk, thus giving a first-class outlet for the trucking interests of that section and opening up this industry for Washington and Beaufort counties.

When this road is finished there will only remain a break of some twenty-five miles to Newbern. With this gap filled the old road surveyed many years ago will be an assured fact from Cheraw, S. C., to Norfolk, Va.

At no distant day the Great Eastern Railroad will be in Washington, it is claimed, and the western portions of the state can be in direct connection with the coast either via Englehard or via Norfolk.

The promoters of the much talked of line which is to give Elizabeth City direct connection with Suffolk, Va., may well profit by the example here furnished. We need such a railroad badly and there is money in the venture. It seems to us that, if the subject was properly presented, it would not be difficult to enlist the support of northern capital and energy in this enterprise. Do we hear an answer?

The weather during the latter part of May continued decidedly unfavorable for agricultural interests. In general crops are still small and poor; grass and weeds have grown rapidly and threaten to take possession of many fields; necessarily farm work is far behind, and the scarcity and high price of labor indicates that farmers will have unusual difficulty in reclaiming fields and restoring crops to normal condition.

Cotton has been injured considerably by low temperatures as well as by excessive moisture; much of it has a yellowish color, indicating lack of vigor, and there is considerable complaint of its dying. Corn also has suffered, chiefly from lack of proper cultivation.

Mrs. Sarah Beaumont Kennedy's novel, "Joscelyn Cheshire," which has been running in Everybody's Magazine, has now appeared in book form. The story is one of absorbing interest and should be specially attractive to Tar Heels, as the scene is laid in North Carolina, historic old Hillsboro being the town most often mentioned. Mrs. Kennedy is herself a native of North Carolina. Some months ago she wrote two or three excellent stories of Edenton colonial life. And, by the way, the Edenton of a century and a half ago could furnish much material for the enterprising novelist.

The Supreme Court has granted a new trial in the Gattis-Kilgo libel suit.

The court found error in the charge of Judge Hoke, who presided in the court below, when the case was on trial. Dr. Kilgo's communication, on which Rev. Mr. Gattis based his libel suit, was held to be privileged. The case will go to trial again in the Superior Court.

This case is among the most noted that has been tried in the State in a generation. At the trial in Granville county last fall the jury awarded a verdict for 200,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The defendants are Dr. John C. Kilgo, Mr. B. M. Duke, of Durham and Mr. W. R. Odell of Concord.

The recent report of the director on the Census on the manufacturing interests of the State of North Carolina is a very flattering one.

The report shows value of the manufacturing products of the State to be $8,183,114, as against $5,028,107 for 1890.

The number of manufacturing establishments was increased during the ten years from 382 to 1,130; the capital from $2,894,553 to $5,396,490.

There was an increase of 60 per cent in the average number of wage earners and of 61 per cent in the total wages paid.

Not so bad in these days of grasping trusts and grinding monopolies.

The Colored State Normal School of this city closed its Tenth Annual Session here last week. It was the most interesting and successful yet held. Under the charge of its able and worthy principal, Prof. P. W. Moore, it has acomplished a noble work for this section. Prof, Moore is not only an able educator but is also possessed of a generous endowment of hard common-sense, and is directing the energies of his race into practical channels.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 4:41 and will set to-night at 7:13.—Rain followed by a bit of genuine summer is the weather man's prophesy for the coming week.—Collector of Customs, K. R. Pendleton of Edenton was in the city Saturday to measure the steamer Alma of this port, now waiting the installation of new machinery at the Poindexter Creek wharf.—Mrs. W. W. Griffin left Tuesday for an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. O. F. Temple in Denver, Colorado.—The Rev. H. W. White, ex-missionary to China, a gentleman who has during the last few months occupied the Presbyterian pulpit in this city and who, by his kindly manner and undoubted sincerity of purpose, has won for himself golden opinions here, leaves us this week to resume his gospel mission in the far Orient.—It is with pleasure that we acknowledge a kind invitation from Miss Augusta R. Kramer, one of our city's most gifted young ladies, and Mr. Gilbert H. Smith to be present at the commencement exercises, June 2nd to 5th, 1901, of Trinity College, this state.—The handkerchief bazaar held here by the ladies of the Baptist church during the week just passed was largely attended and there was a generous gathering in of shekels thereat.—If rumor is to be relied upon, wedding bells will soon ring forth in social circles. The Bachelors Club is suffering heavily of late.—Last Thursday afternoon the bright little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Zoeller entertained her young play-mates and friends at a birthday party at her home on Martin St. The little lady, long gowned and impressed with the dignity of the occasion, received in a most approved and stately manner.—

I care not for a family tree
But I would like to know
If any one that's kin to me
Res des in Buffalo.

—Press comments speak most highly of the graduating sermon delivered before the Greensboro Female College by the Rev. R. C. Beaman of this city on the 2nd.—Miss Litha Starke of Norfolk and Mrs. Stewart of Berkley, Va., are visiting Mrs. Col. Martin on Church St.—The lumber is now being hauled for the extensive improvements soon to be made in the public school building. The building, as it stands now, reflects credit upon this community, but after contemplated improvements are completed it will be equaled by only a few in the State.—Amateur talent from Shawboro occupied the local boards Friday evening, presenting the laughable two act farce 'A Box of Monkeys." The performance as a whole was a most creditable one. Miss Annie Strickland as Sierra Bengaline, the unconventional heroine, ready of wit, breezy of manner and exuberant with the pure joy of living, was the bright, particular star of the occasion. A church benefit was the object of the performance. The music by Messrs. Pendleton, Mann and Stallings, was the best we have had in some time. We would suggest to our friends that a second production of the play here next week during the meeting of the Surfman's Association would prove renumerative.—Mr. Fred Shipp, formerly of this city, now in the employ of the C. & O. at Richmond, is visiting his parents here.—Messrs. Earnest Sawyer and Walter Wood, Uuniversity boys, are at home on their summer vacation.—The tasty little commencement program of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute is on our desk. The order of commencement exercises is as follows: Sunday June 9th, baccalaureate sermon at the M. E. Church by Rev. R. H. Willis of Edenton; Wednesday June 12th, music and elocution classes and Thursday, June 13th, graduating exercises at the Academy of Music.—Subscriptions are being solicited for a private street sprinkler. The same to be utilized only in the business sections of the city, on Poindexter, Main and Water Sts. The success of the project will leave the resident district and the major portion of the city as dust-infected as ever, and will serve but to postpone the final introduction of an adequate and modern public sprinkler.—The editor acknowledges a pleasant call from his warm friend Homer W. Styron, Esq., of Hatteras.—Married at the residence of the bride on Second St, June 1st, 1901, by the Rev. W. S. Fitch, Miss Juniata Hazen to Harvey H. Dembey. Cupid reports the following additional victims during the week: Miss Mary Parson to Mr. James E. Corbett, Miss Queen Hinton to Mr. James E. Brothers, and Miss Lula J. Robbins to Mr. Jos. F. Sykes all of Pasquotank, also two Gretna-Green affairs, Marietta Tharp of Wilmington, N. C., to Mr. R. B Penny of Phoebus, Va. and Miss Evelyn H. Page of Portsmouth to Mr. Jacob Anthony of Norfolk, Va.—The public market accommodations are being improved. There is plenty of room for it.—At a recent meeting of the town council a measure was passed granting permission to the residents of Pennsylvania Ave. in the 1st Ward to put down a system of sewerage. The residents furnish the pipe and the city does the rest.—Extensive preparations have been made for the reception of the Surfmen's Association which meets here on the 11th. Oratory, music and dining will be the order of the day.—Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Preyor, of Cleveland, O., former residents of this city are here on a brief visit. The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a pleasant call. There is a possibility that they will in the near future re-locate here.—We fail to see anything picturesque in the various monster bill boards now being erected on vacant lots along our leading thoroughfares As senic additions they are to be deplored.—The graduating exercises of the Normal and Industrial Institute of this city took place last evening at Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Zion Church. The annual address, an able one, was delivered by the Rev. W. S. Fitch, D. D., of Elizabeth City.

A Parson's Pun.

A writer in The Cornhill Magazine credits the late Canon Bingham with the following bit of wit:

He was driving one day with other clergy to a clerical meeting, when the conversation turned upon the meaning of the two places they were nearing, Wool and Wareham, in the county of Dorset.

"How do you account for the origin of those names, Canon Bingham?" asked one of the party.

"Don't you know this is a sheep county," replied the canon, "and at Wool you wool the sheep and at Wareham you wear 'em?"

Not Sensitive.

Sophy (who accepted Mr. Charles Fleetwood the night before)—Does Mr. Fleetwood strike you as being a sensitive man, Pauline?

Pauline (who doesn't know of the engagement)—Gracious, no! A man who has been rejected by 14 girls within six months and gets fat on it cannot be sensitive. Why, Sophy, what's the matter?

She had fainted.—London Fun.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy

Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

THOS. C. JONES, R. HENRY RAPER, WALTER S. CARTWRIGHT.

JONES, RAPER & Co

Our stock is now in and opened and we are ready for business. We have one of the nicest and finest stocks of

Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods

That has ever been brought to Elizabeth City. Every department full of novelties, rich in quality and style. We are sure that we can please you because we keep the best.

Our Principle **Fair Dealing With All.**

Collections Made

Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds and Bills of Sale drawn, Loans negotiated.

Apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C

Eat and be Merry

We make our business a profession, and can tell you something you don't know about

GROCERIES

We keep everything you want, and a great many things you don't wan't, but if you will let us tell you about them you will want them. We can price you goods at other people's prices, and give you a liberal discount. Come to see us and we will explain all this to you. We are always busy, but find time to give you attention.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Miss O. B. Reid of Winfall has been spending a few days with friends in the city.

The State Teachers' Association will convene at Kittrell next Tuesday. Several of our local pedagogues will attend.

The Public School will close this week. The final exercises will be held Friday afternoon and evening in the Samaritan Hall on Ehringhaus St.

Miss E. C. Stallings of Roanoke Institute, left last Saturday for her home at Gatesville.

Foreman Elisha Overton and several of his men went down to Portsmouth on Monday to participate in a celebration.

Rev. R. L. Houston, A. B., of Greensboro, in an able and scholarly manner delivered the baccalaureate sermon of the Normal and Industrial Institute on Sunday. On Monday night the school presented an entertaining opperetta; Tuesday night an interesting colloquy; and on last night the graduating exercises were held with an eloquent address by Rev. W. S. Fitch (white) of this city.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Mr. T. M. Meekins of Manteo, was a visitor in the city on Tuesday.

The last of the commencement exercises of the State Normal School were held last Friday evening when a class of five young men and three young ladies were awarded certificates of graduation. Of the class two, Mrs. A. E. Jones and Mr. L. C. Starke, reside here. The address was delivered by Rev. C. W. Duke (white) of this city. The prizes and diplomas were presented by the Principal, Prof. P. W. Moore. The entire exercises were commendable and evoked favorable comment from all present. Thus closes another session which has been in every sense prosperous and successful.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Normal and Industrial Institute,

Agricultural and Mechanical

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TRADES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. STRONG LITERARY COURSE.

Address J. H. M. BUTLER, Prin.

WANTED.—Capable and reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $936 salary per year, payable weekly; $3 per day absolute'y sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. Jly 11

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made inthis section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N C.

Hot and Thirsty?

Why of course you are! and now is the time that we come to your relief with our

COOL AND DELICIOUS BEVERIDGES, SODA WATER, ICES AND SHERBERTS,

made of the best material and served at our clean, neat and modernly equipped Pharmacy, by a man who knows his business.

REMEMBER

that by drinking our Lithia Water, sold by the glass, case or barrel, you keep your system toned up during these trying months and are "not at home" to the microbe, should he wish to call.

Prescriptions a Specialty

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL)

Melick.

MATTINGS.

New Goods. New Patterns. Good values.

CARPETS.

We offer you every advantage of a $5,000,00 stock with our new line of samples.

WALL PAPER.

We offer a large and carefully selected stock. The styles are new and the prices right. Inspect our line and compare it with any in the market. Samples mailed out of town or sample books sent in town on request.

CURTAIN POLES.

Brass trimmed; wood trimmed; Oak, Mahogany and fancy colors.

The little Cottage Poles are very popular and we offer them in Oak, Mahogany and White, 2 for 25c.

WINDOW CURTAINS.

A variety of qualities, colors and styles. Prices below competition, for example a full sized linen curtain, fringed at 25c.

P. W. Melick

THE STORE AND THE SEASON

Now is buying time and wearing time and our Store of merchandise fully represents the most of the most seasonable goods in the completest of kinds and varieties.

Throughout all Departments varieties are seen which add to choosing advantages not previously enjoyed trading in any of Elizabeth City's stores. Such advantages, coupled with others representing the better methods of storekeeping, will prove to you that this organization merits the patronage and confidence of the trading public. A tour of the Store reveals many instances of underpricing which will add considerable saving to the pleasure of trading this week. Notably these:

Imported Dress Pattern Pieces

These exclusive novelties, representing the highest class Dress materials, are all offered at one-fourth less than last week's prices.

Guaranteed TAFFETA SILK 98c the yard

That's a store card which tells of price and quality unusualness concerning Taffeta Silk. Note the word "guaranteed." Our stores are chock full of bargains that appeal to the lovers of good dress but it would be folly to endeavor to enumerate them all.

Men AND Boy's Clothing

Men's suits worth $3.50, new stores price $1.98.
Men's suits worth $6.00, new stores price $3.25.

SHOES, $1.25, worth $1.75.

Nothing shoddy about them either. But come and see for yourself. Seeing is believing and you are assured of courteous attention whether you buy or not.

MOSES WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

MURDER CAUSED BY GOSSIP

Young Man of Laurel, L. I., Kills a Woman and Himself.

BROODED OVER A LOVE AFFAIR

William Woodhull Was Driven Frantic Because Miss Williamson, Who Had Known Him as a Baby, Twitted Him About a Broken Engagement — Supposed That He Was Insane.

Laurel, L. I.—Maddened because she teased him about the unfortunate termination of his one serious love affair, William Woodhull shot and killed Miss Martha Williamson. Then he went to his home, across the road, and sent a bullet into his own brain.

Twenty-seven years old, he had been known to the woman he killed ever since his birth, for she was then fifteen years old and was an intimate friend of his mother. He lived with his parents, on whom Miss Williamson, who kept house for her brother, was a daily caller. She was a jolly woman, and it was not until a few nights ago that she realized her constant twitting of the young man was driving him to desperation.

William fell in love two years ago with Miss Delsie Newton, of Sayville, whose brother worked on the Williamson farm. They became engaged, but the engagement was broken. It was in Miss Williamson's house that the young persons met first, and seldom did the elder woman meet young Woodhull that she would not joke about his engagement. He begged her to desist, but she paid little attention to him. Others, too, followed her example.

With her brother, Miss Williamson went to Southold, and it was almost midnight when they returned. Miss Williamson jumped from the wagon, and as her brother was driving into the barn he heard a shot. He ran back and stumbled over his sister's body. She was dead, having been shot between the eyes.

An alarm was given and constables went to the young man's house. His relatives were aroused, and when they went to William's room they found him on the bed, dead. He had shot himself in the right temple. By his side was a revolver, with two exploded cartridges.

His relatives say the young man was driven insane by Miss Williamson's jesting on a topic about which he was most sensitive. Miss Newton, when seen in Sayville, said he had acted so strangely at times that she was afraid he would harm her. After their engagement was broken he had sent several letters to her, all in such a peculiar strain that she concluded his mind was affected.

The Coroner held a double inquest, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts.

BRESCI COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Murderer of King Humbert Hangs Himself in Prison.

Rome, Italy.—Gaetano Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, committed suicide at the penitentiary of Santo Stefano.

Bresci had been suffering from extreme excitement, declared to be from remorse. He killed himself by hanging, using an improvised rope attached to the ceiling.

At a Cabinet council held at the Quirinal, Signor Giolitti informed the King of the suicide. His Majesty remained pensive for a few moments, and then said:

"It is perhaps the best thing that could have happened to the unhappy man."

Bresci assassinated King Humbert at Monza on July 29, 1900, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life on August 29 of the same year, that being the most severe penalty which can be imposed for murder under the laws of Italy.

JOHN R. TANNER DEAD.

Former Governor of Illinois Expires From Rheumatism of the Heart.

Springfield, Ill. — Former Governor John R. Tanner died here suddenly at the Leland Hotel from rheumatism of the heart. He had held various positions besides that of Governor, having been a member of the Illinois Legislature, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, State Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer in the United States Sub-Treasury in Chicago. Governor Tanner was a candidate for United States Senator this year against Senator Cullom. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. He was fifty-seven years old.

Manley Out For Governor.

Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, Me., has announced to his friends that he will be a candidate for Governor of Maine to succeed Governor John F Hill in 1904

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

CUBANS ACCEPT TERMS

Platt Amendment Adopted by the Constitutional Convention.

Radicals, After a Hard Fight, Are Beaten by a Vote of 15 to 14—Senor Gomez's Speech.

Havana, Cuba.—The Platt Amendment was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention by a vote of 15 to 14. The actual vote was on accepting the majority report of the Committee on Relations, which embodied the Amendment with explanations of certain clauses.

The Radicals made a hard fight at the last moment, and Senores Portuondo, Gomez, and Tamayo bitterly arraigned the Conservatives. Senor Tamayo was particularly vindictive, and declared that everybody who voted in favor of the Platt Amendment was a traitor to his country. The Convention compelled him to retract this statement. On several occasions personal encounters seemed imminent.

Senor Gomez spoke for more than an hour, and his speech undoubtedly won over Senores Castro, Robau and Manduley. He appealed to the patriotism of delegates and rehearsed the long fight for independence, denouncing as perjurers all who favored the Platt Amendment, on the ground that they had sworn to draw up a Constitution for an independent republic. Several Conservatives rose and asked Senor Gomez to retract, but he absolutely refused.

The following delegates voted against the majority report: Gomez, Gener, Portuondo, Lacret, Manduley, Cisneros, Ferrer, Fortun, Robau, E. Tamayo, Silva, Castro, Zayas, and Aleman. Senores Rivera and Bravo were absent.

The Convention will continue its sessions, which will be devoted to drawing up the election law.

La Discusion exclaims, "Now will come immediate independence!"

KILLED TRAIN ROBBERS SUMMARILY

Mexican Soldiers Shoot Down Bandits Caught in the Act of Plundering.

El Paso, Tex.—Swift punishment is being meted out to train robbers in the States of Coahuila and Durango, Mexico. In those States the highwaymen became so bold that they would stop Mexican Central freight trains, break open cars and load into their wagons whatever freight they wanted and drive away to the mountains.

Recently the railroad officials appealed to President Diaz for relief and he ordered soldiers to exterminate the robbers. The soldiers were empowered to act as sheriff, judge, jury and executioner. A few days ago, near Yermo, four out of a band of eight robbers were captured while in the act of robbing a freight train. The soldiers, who had been concealed in a freight car to trap the bandits, lined up the prisoners and riddled them with bullets.

BURGLAR KILLS A BOY.

San Francisco Startled by a Crime Committed in Absence of Parents.

San Francisco, Cal.—Since the murder of two young girls by Theodore Durant six years ago, San Francisco has not been startled by a crime so foul as that of the murder of thirteen-year-old Robert Hislop, a high school boy, who was brutally killed at his home, while his parents and his older brother were away. The crime was committed by a burglar, who escaped, but Richard Lutchard, a butcher and former lodger in the house, was arrested on suspicion.

The police theory is that the burglar awakened the boy, was recognized, and then killed him. Lutchard is a sullen young fellow with a police record. The police believe he committed the crime.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS' EMBLEM.

Leader Says They Should Cease to Be Hens and Become Eagle Mothers.

Chicago.—The eagle will hereafter be the model and emblem of the American Woman Suffragists. Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, daughter of the woman's rights leader, Lucy Stone, in an address to her associates here during a reception to delegates en route to Minneapolis, said:

"Hereafter the American woman must cease to be a hen, which can do no better than cackle and scratch. She must cease to be a mere nightingale, that can only feed her young and warble. She must be the eagle mother, and her slogan must be 'woe betide the male chicken hawks which swoop upon her offspring.'"

MATCH FELL IN LYDDITE SHELL.

Exploded in Commandant Schoeman's House and Killed Three Persons.

Pretoria, South Africa.—A lyddite shell exploded in the house occupied by Boer Commandant Schoeman. Schoeman and his daughter and the father of Commandant Ben Viljoen were killed, and Mrs. Schoeman and another were injured.

The shell had been kept as a curio, the cap having been screwed off. Schoeman after lighting his pipe threw the match away. It fell in the shell and a terrific explosion followed. The house was completely wrecked and windows in other houses for a considerable distance were broken.

Millions Lost in Flood.

Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, says all the lowland crops of the State Penitentiary farm, known as Caledonia, are destroyed by the raging Roanoke River, including 200 acres of wheat. He says the flood damage in the State amounts to millions of dollars.

Burglars Murder a Farmer.

Christian Stahl, a farmer, living near Navarre, Ohio, was murdered by two masked burglars, who broke into the house and demanded his money. Upon being refused the burglars bound Stahl and the other members of the family with ropes. After beating Stahl to death the men left.

Boers Appeal For Arbitration.

Representatives of the South African republics have appealed for arbitration with Great Britain to the Peace Court at The Hague, Holland.

Prominent People.

John D. Rockefeller is becoming an enthusiast in the cultivation of rare trees.

Emperor William is said to receive more than 600 letters a day on an average.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has bought land at Newport, R. I., for a costly cottage.

Sir John Edmund Commerell, retired Admiral of the British fleet from 1892 to 1899, is dead.

Antonio De La Corte y Castaneira has been appointed Spanish Consul at New Orleans, La.

King Victor Emmanuel has joined the army of automobilists.

Controller Coler, of New York City, announces that he is not a candidate for Mayor on any ticket.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and wife have sailed from New York City for Europe on their summer vacation.

Miss Mary Wilkins, the authoress, has returned to her home at Randolph, Mass., unmarried, despite stories to the contrary.

Collectors of mediaeval art objects estimate the value of J. Pierpont Morgan's purchase, the Mannheim collection, at $2,500,000.

THE INSULAR SUITS

United States Supreme Court Affirms the Constitutionality of the Foraker Law.

CONGRESS HAS CONTROL

Until It Passed the Act No Duties Could Be Collected on Imports From Porto Rico.

The Constitution Does Not Extend Over Acquired Territory by Force of Its Own Provisions — Porto Rico and the Philippines Part of the United States, But Not Under the Taxing Clause—The Supreme Court Divided in Opinions — Its Important Decisions Rendered by a Bare Majority, the Justices Standing Five to Four.

Washington, D. C.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases was announced on Monday, Justice Brown rendering the prevailing opinion, in which Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Peckham, Harlan and Brewer concurred. The decision was against the Government in the first of the cases taken up—the De Lima case. Justice McKenna delivered a dissenting opinion. He was joined by Justices Shiras and White. Justice Gray also delivered a dissenting opinion.

The decisions of the Supreme Court mean that the Constitution follows the flag by Congressional enactment only and not "ex proprio vigore," or of its own force; that territory acquired by treaties of cession thereby immediately ceases to be foreign to our laws and becomes appurtenant to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the Constitution; that the people of territory so acquired can become citizens of the United States, subject to the prescribed restrictions of citizens of other territories, when Congress so provides; and that Congress has power to apply all or a part of, or to withhold entirely from all the territories, organized and unorganized, the revenue and tariff laws of the United States.

Justice Brown first announced the Court's decision on point of jurisdiction, holding that the Court had jurisdiction. The ruling was concluded with the statement that at the time the duties were collected Porto Rico was not a foreign country, but a territory of the United States.

In the cases of Goetze vs. the United States and Crossman vs. the United States, brought here from the Circuit Court for the southern district of New York to test in the Goetze case the validity of the levy of duty on an importation of tobacco from Porto Rico into the United States after the ratification of the treaty and before the passage of the Porto Rican act and in the Crossman case duty on liquors imported from Hawaii after annexation, but before the taking effect of the act providing a government for Hawaii, the Court reversed the judgments of the lower courts for the reasons cited in the De Lima case, holding the levy of duties was unconstitutional.

Justice Brown said that whether the sugars imported from or into Porto Rico were dutiable depends on whether Porto Rico is a foreign country. He held that the right to acquire territory involves the right to govern and control it by Congress, but a country could not be both foreign and domestic. Justice Brown concluded as follows:

"If an act of Congress be necessary to convert a foreign country into domestic territory the question at once suggests itself what is the character of the legislation demanded for this purpose. Will an act appropriating money for its purchase be sufficient? Apparently not.

"Will an act appropriating the duties collected on imports to and from such country for the benefit of its country be sufficient? Apparently not. Will acts making appropriations for its postal service, for the establishment of lighthouses, for the maintenance of quarantine stations, for erecting public buildings, have that effect? Will an act establishing a complete local government, but with the reservation of a right to collect duties on commerce, be adequate for that purpose? None of these, nor all together, will be sufficient, if the contention of the Government be sound, since acts embracing all the provisions have been passed in connection with Porto Rico, and it is insisted it is still a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws.

"We are unable to acquiesce in that assumption that a territory may be at the same time both foreign and domestic. We are, therefore, of opinion that at the time these duties were levied Porto Rico was not a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws, but a territory of the United States; that the duties were illegally exacted, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover them. The judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York is, therefore, reversed and the case remanded to that court for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

In the course of his reasoning on the manner of the acquisition of Porto Rico Justice Brown held that Congress has authority to control such territory. "Indeed it is," he said, "scarcely too much to say that there has not been a session of Congress since the territory of Louisiana was purchased that that body has not enacted legislation based upon the assumed authority to govern and control the territory. It is an authority which arises, not necessarily from the territorial clauses of the Constitution but from the necessities of the case and from the inability of the States to frame adequate legislation in consonance